

acts as a tonic to the skin. * * * Pimples and Blackheads * * * Superficial Burns, Scalds and Cuts * * * Piles or Hemorrhoids * * * a most comfortable preparation for the treatment of piles. Muscular rheumatism, Sprains, Soreness * * * to reduce the inflammation. * * * Headache * * * Eczema * * * Sore Throat."

On March 19, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27238. Misbranding of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole. U. S. v. 213 and 142 Cartons each containing a jar of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole and a sample of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole Nose Drops. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39049, 39074. Sample nos. 34975-C, 34976-C, 35233-C.)

A circular enclosed in the packages of these articles contained false and fraudulent designs and statements regarding their curative or therapeutic effects.

On February 5 and 11, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 355 cartons each containing a jar of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole and a sample vial of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole Nose Drops at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5 and December 18, 1936, and January 21, 1937, from Atlantic City, N. J., by the Camphorole Laboratories, and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the Camphorole consisted largely of petrolatum and lanolin, with small amounts of volatile oils; and that the nose drops consisted largely of liquid petrolatum with small amounts of essential oils.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the designs in the circular contained in the package, showing "Openings of sinuses", "Drumhead", "Middle-ear cavity", and "Eustachian Tube", and the anatomy of the posterior aspect of the human leg, upon which were indicated the following nerves: "Small Sciatic Inferior Pudendal", "Great Sciatic Nerve", "Internal Popliteal Branch of the Great Sciatic Nerve", and "Posterior Tibial Branch of the Sciatic Nerve", and the representation of the anatomy of the human foot upon which the bones, muscles, tendons, and ligaments were indicated, and the representation of the anatomy of the human lungs upon which the divisions of the right and left lobes were shown, together with the branches of the bronchial tube leading thereto, were false and fraudulent in that they gave the impression that the articles constituted a treatment for diseases of the indicated portions of the anatomy, whereas in fact they did not; in that the representation of a dog under the caption "Colds and Cough in Dogs" also was false and fraudulent, and in that certain statements in the circular falsely and fraudulently represented that the articles would be effective to cure or relieve nasal irritations, sniffing or sneezing; effective as an aid in the relief of minor cases of irritation of the bronchial tubes; effective to cure or relieve acute hoarseness; effective as a treatment and remedy for chronic rheumatism; effective to keep the feet free from aches; and effective as a cure, remedy, or treatment for itching piles and rectum, for tired nerves, skin irritations, and throat irritations.

On March 22, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27239. Misbranding of Occo Dry Dip. U. S. v. Oelwein Chemical Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 3702. Sample nos. 52525-B, 54764-B.)

The labeling of this veterinary preparation bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Oelwein Chemical Co., Inc., Oelwein, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about October 19, 1935, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois of quantities of Occo Dry Dip that was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of naphthalene, powdered tobacco, a small proportion of